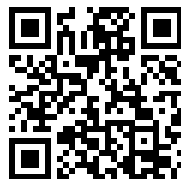

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COLONIAL REPORTS

Grenada

1954

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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COLONIAL REPORT

GRENADA

Report for the year
1954

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1957

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NOTE: *Owing to the hurricane which devastated Grenada in September 1955 it has not been possible to compile a Report covering 1954 and 1955. The next Report will cover the two years 1955 and 1956.*

PART I

Review of 1954

Administrative Events

Further constitutional advance was anticipated in an announcement of the introduction of the Committee System in 1955, which was a step towards the development of a Ministerial form of Government. With prospects of federation in the region in the near future, it was considered that legislators should have a working knowledge of the operation and machinery of Government correspondence, and it was proposed to set up three Committees to deal respectively with Trade and Production, Communication and Works, and Education and Social Services. Each Committee would comprise one nominated member and three elected members of the Legislative Council, and would discuss and make recommendations to the Government on the subjects allotted.

A general election in September resulted in the Grenada United Labour Party gaining six of the eight elected seats in the Legislative Council.

Health, Education and Welfare

The house-to-house spraying against *Aedes aegypti*, which began in 1953, was completed in December when the index recorded was 0.1 per cent. With the outbreak of yellow fever in a neighbouring colony an emergency yellow fever vaccination centre was set up in St. George's for people proposing to travel within the infected area.

During the first four months of the year a B.C.G. vaccination campaign was conducted throughout the island with the assistance of W.H.O. and UNICEF. A shipment of powdered skimmed milk of approximately 290,000 lbs. was generously donated by UNICEF to assist the Colony in a supplementary two-year milk feeding programme for 7,000 children of pre-school and school age and 1,000 expectant and nursing mothers. Distribution centres were established at 43 schools, 21 medical stations and four subsidiary social centres, and the numbers receiving milk were 5,218 children and 481 mothers. An application for assistance from W.H.O. and UNICEF in a campaign for the eradication of yaws was approved.

Grenada was the venue of the seventh Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Union of Teachers, attended by teachers from the other islands and British Guiana. An educational survey was carried out in March by Mr. C. V. D. Hadley. A one-week youth leadership course was held from the 25th to the 31st August; the Caribbean Commission kindly lent books and films for the occasion.

New Buildings

Two new schools were opened during 1953-54. During 1954 the Public Works Department erected two Government houses for senior officials, one in St. George's and one in Carriacou. The new jetty at Grenville town was completed and work on an auditorium for the Grenada Boys' Secondary School started. A transmitting station for the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service was also completed by the Public Works Department.

The Government approved a modified housing scheme for Civil Servants, on lands made available by the Government. Concessions for loans were granted. The first house under the scheme was due to be ready for occupation in January, 1955.

The Economy

When the 1954 Estimates were drafted late in 1953, the surplus foreseen at the 31st December 1953 was \$931,200 made up of:

Colony Reserve Fund . . .	\$240,001
General Revenue Balance . . .	\$691,199

The actual general revenue balance at the 31st December 1953 was \$772,991, or \$81,792 more than the balance forecast.

For the first ten months of 1954 the average price of cocoa was 400s. per 50 kilograms, which was much higher than had been foreseen at the close of 1953. The market for nutmegs continued steady with a slight upward trend during the year, but stocks of nutmegs continued to accumulate. Exports of bananas to the United Kingdom rose from 10,000 stems during the first eight months of 1953 to 67,000 stems in the corresponding period of 1954.

Increases in the prices obtained for the island's produce and other smaller increases in the Estimates were, however, largely offset by the need for expenditure on various unforeseen services, particularly in the closing months of the year. The heavy rainfall in the closing weeks of December cost the Colony over \$100,000 in "storm damage"; but, although Carriacou suffered extensive hurricane damage only a few weeks previously, the Colony's finances were in as good a state at the end of 1954 as they had been at the close of the previous year.

A publication to assist in the promotion of trade and tourism in the Windward Islands, *The Windward Islands Annual*, was in course of preparation and expected to appear early in 1955.

Development and Welfare

During the year the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the continuation of the scheme for the development of small-scale agriculture and the operation of agricultural stations at Westerhall, Mt. Mortiz and Tivoli. Farmers continued to make use of the artificial insemination facilities inaugurated by the Agricultural Department in 1953.

The following is a list of new Colonial Development and Welfare schemes approved during the year:

- (i) Courses in agriculture at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, D.1108 (280)
- (ii) Training of radiographer in Trinidad. D.1108 (319)
- (iii) Training of sanitary inspector in Jamaica. D.1108 (328)
- (iv) Group Labour Adviser, D.1645B (additional grant)
- (v) Fisheries development. D.2302.

General

An Historical Society was formed in February to promote interest in historical events and research with special reference to Grenada.

Negotiations for a Revision of the Laws of the Colony, the first since 1934, were opened.

The island of Carriacou was struck by the hurricane code-named Hazel on the night of the 25th October. Damage to property and coastal vessels, exclusive of Government property, was estimated at \$80,000. A subscription list was opened in Grenada and closed at the end of the year after collecting \$3,860 from local donors.

Visits

News that the Colony had been included in the Royal Tour and would be graced by a visit from Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret was joyously received. Led by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Beetham, several Committees were appointed to make plans for Her Royal Highness' visit to the island in February, 1955.

H.M.S. *Sheffield*, flagship of the America and West Indies Station, visited the island during 19th–23rd January and H.M.S. *Burghead Bay* from 26th February to the 4th March. Football and cricket matches were played with island teams and entertainment was provided by Clubs and individuals. A committee of ladies in St. George's organised a much needed canteen.

Units of the Trinidad Yacht Club visited the island and gave a most enjoyable display of power-boat racing in the Carenage; efforts will be made to make this an annual event.

For the first time the MCC included Grenada in their tour of the West Indies and played a two-day match at Queen's Park against a Windward Islands team. The match ended in a draw.

The following people visited the island during the year:

Mr. P. Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
Brigadier W. G. H. Pike, Director of Staff Duties at the War Office.
Dr. A. M. Wilson Rae, Deputy Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Mr. P. H. F. Dodd, West Indian Department, Colonial Office.
Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Caribbean Commission survey party, comprising 4 persons, reviewing vocational education facilities.

Mr. Oliver Woods, Colonial Correspondent of *The Times*.

Professor G. D. Henderson and Dr. Alex King, Convenor and Secretary respectively of the Colonial and Continental Committee of the Church of Scotland.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

ACCORDING to a census taken in April, 1946, the population of the Colony was 72,387. The estimated population for the years 1951 to 1954 was as follows:

1951 . . .	80,056
1952 . . .	82,086
1953 . . .	84,007
1954 . . .	85,599

The following table gives the vital statistics for the past four years:

		<i>Vital Statistics 1951-4</i>			
		1951	1952	1953	1954
Births:	Males . . .	1,571	1,564	1,639	1,743
	Females . . .	1,466	1,555	1,644	1,764
Total . . .		3,037	3,119	3,283	3,507
Deaths: . . .		1,276	1,255	1,084	793
Death rate per thousand . . .		16.2	15.5	13.0	9.3
Infant mortality rate* . . .		105.7	96.8	67.6	47.0

* Deaths under one year per thousand live births

There were 364 marriages registered in 1951, 329 in 1952, 330 in 1953 and 390 in 1954.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

EMPLOYMENT

THE following table shows the distribution of the gainfully employed population of the Colony according to the 1946 census:

Agriculture	12,432
Quarrying	7
Fishing	495
Forestry	136
Factory and Workshop	3,980
Construction	3,338
Transport and Communications	641
Trade and Finance	2,284
Professional service	897
Public service	568
Personal service	486
Domestic service	2,124
Miscellaneous industries	218
Total	<u>27,606</u>

The supply of local labour, both skilled and unskilled, is sufficient to meet the demand, but as the Colony has very little industry, the scope of skilled labour is very restricted.

The density of population (544 to the square mile) tends to encourage emigration. The former main sources of employment abroad—Curaçao and Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies—no longer provides an outlet for the Colony's surplus labour. It is possible, however, to obtain employment for a small number of men in the United States of America, under the scheme for the temporary employment of British West Indians in agricultural work in the U.S.A. which is operated by the Regional Labour Board on behalf of participating British West Indian Governments. The following numbers have been recruited from the commencement of this Colony's participation in the scheme:

1951	1952	1953	1954
200	150	32	27

Wages and Hours

Wage rates in the more important forms of employment were:

						<i>per day</i>
Agricultural workers—Male	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.44
	Female	.	.	.	.	\$1.20
Government unskilled workers—Male	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.44
	Female	.	.	.	.	\$1.20
Artisans Grade A	.	.	.	.	.	\$3.00—\$3.62
	B	.	.	.	.	\$2.00—\$3.00
	C (helpers)	.	.	.	.	\$1.44—\$2.00
						<i>per hour</i>
Waterfront workers—Stevedores	.	.	.	.	.	62½c—76½c
	Longshoremen	.	.	.	.	60½c—76½c
Shop Assistants:	Town of St. George's					<i>per month</i>
		Wholesale	.	.	.	\$40.00
		Retail	.	.	.	\$35.00
	Town of Grenville					
		Wholesale	.	.	.	\$35.00
		Retail	.	.	.	\$30.00
	Towns of Sauteurs, Victoria, Gouyave and Hillsborough					
		Wholesale	.	.	.	\$30.00
		Retail	.	.	.	\$25.00
	Other districts—	Wholesale.	.	.	.	\$25.00
		Retail	.	.	.	\$20.00

The above rates for shop assistants were subject to the proviso that, in any business in which fewer than four persons were employed, the appropriate rates set out above should be reduced by \$5.00 per month.

The hours of work are generally eight per day. Agricultural workers are usually required to work a 10-day fortnight.

Shop assistants work five and a half days per week.

COST OF LIVING

THE cost-of-living index for agricultural workers stood at 291 at the end of 1954 (August, 1939=100).

Retail Prices of Principal Items of Consumption

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity</i>	<i>August 1939</i>	<i>31st Dec. 1954</i>
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
<i>Food</i>			
Rice	lb.	4	14
Flour	"	4	13
Sugar: Searles	"	5	15½
Unrefined Crystals	"	4	13
Unrefined Wet	"	3	8
Salt Fish	"	9	34
Ground Provisions: Sweet Potatoes	"	2	7
Yams	"	3	8
Tannias	"	3	8
Fruits: Plantains, Green	"	4	8
Plantains, Ripe	"	6	9
Blugoes	"	1	4
Bananas	"	½	4
<i>Clothing</i>			
Denim	yard	20	88
Zephyr	"	16	57
Drill: Khaki	"	24	\$1·12
White	"	24	\$1·18
Shoes: Men.	pair	\$2·82	\$4·15
Women	"	\$2·16	\$3·36
<i>Fuel and Cleaning</i>			
Kerosene	gal	19	49
Matches	box	1	2
Soap	bar	10½	36
Charcoal (less than 12 lbs.)	lb.	—	3
<i>All Others</i>			
Cup and Saucer	each	20	41
Plate	"	14	42
Cutlass	"	32	79
Fork, Agricultural	"	\$1·68	\$5·52
Medical	"	24	24
Benefit Society	"	12	12

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

THE staff of the Labour Department consists of a Labour Commissioner, a Labour Inspector and two clerks. The Labour Commissioner is responsible for ensuring compliance with all labour legislation, and is required to pay regular visits to estates and other places of employment to ensure that conditions are satisfactory and that statutory minimum wage rates are being paid. He is responsible for fostering the development of the trade union movement; he advises trade unions generally and undertakes conciliation in disputes between employers and workers. An Advisory Board is constituted by statute to assist the Labour Commissioner and to advise Government generally on matters affecting labour.

There are seven registered unions in the Colony; their type of membership was as follows:

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Type of Membership</i>
Grenada Workers' Union	Open to all classes of workers
Grenada Labour Party (General Workers' Union)	"
Grenada Trades Union (formerly Grenada Manual and Mental Workers' Union)	"
Society of Agricultural Labourers	Open to agricultural workers on Plaisance Estate, St John's
Grenada Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union	Open to all waterfront workers
Grenada Taxi and Motor Transport Drivers' Union	Open to persons who drive or are owners of taxis and other vehicles plying for hire
Grenada Agriculturists' Union	Open to all employers of agri- cultural labour

The first two unions listed comprise the Grenada Trades Union Council.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

THE principal labour legislation in force is as follows:

The Department of Labour Ordinance (No. 16 of 1940) and subsidiary Orders made thereunder.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 19 of 1934) and amendments thereto.

The Trade Union and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951).

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1943).

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (Cap. 75).

The Recruiting of Workers Ordinance (No. 17 of 1939).

The Public Utility Undertakings and Public Health Service Arbitration Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951).

The Wages Council Ordinance (No. 4 of 1951).

The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1951).

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the five-year period 1950-54.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Revenue</i>	<i>Revenue from C.D. & W.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Local Expenditure</i>	<i>C.D. & W. Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1950	3,266,920	508,341	3,775,261	2,813,955	165,427	2,979,382
1951	3,651,308	290,720	3,942,028	3,534,508	305,907	3,840,415
1952	3,589,101	288,783	3,877,884	3,509,464	278,895	3,788,359
1953	3,631,078	275,721	3,906,799	3,949,572	397,244	4,346,816
1954	4,367,641	459,434	4,827,075	4,085,880	342,119	4,427,999

The main heads of revenue and expenditure for the last three years were as follows:

<i>Revenue</i>			
	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Customs	2,069,502	1,871,679	2,490,022
Harbour Dues	55,385	46,687	54,263
Income Tax	592,780	636,158	615,304
Licences, Excise &c	331,579	346,587	372,115
Other Duties and Taxes	62,199	99,965	512,558
Fees of Court or Office	137,985	219,008	206,706
Post Office	79,128	104,435	104,492
Electricity, Telephones	143,381	143,366	157,305
Miscellaneous	117,162	163,193	214,876
Colonial Development and Welfare	288,783	275,721	459,434
	<u>\$3,877,884</u>	<u>\$3,906,799</u>	<u>\$4,827,075</u>

<i>Expenditure</i>			
	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
	\$	\$	\$
The Governor	23,229	26,729	36,742
Legislature	30,810	34,220	50,479
Administration	81,083	86,870	117,886
Agriculture	150,051	187,734	173,715
Audit	19,346	23,460	21,017
Central Housing and Planning Authority	637	—	—
Central Road Authority	262,260	267,356	272,667
Central Water Authority	67,219	75,608	73,232
Charitable	60,693	60,956	60,999
Colonial Development and Welfare	278,895	397,244	342,119
Education	445,111	516,218	509,070
Electricity and Refrigeration	103,265	140,746	113,524
Judicial	65,990	72,628	74,301
Labour	11,909	12,122	13,886
Legal	10,454	14,070	14,623
Loans and Advances	41,163	5,093	20,445

	1952	1953	1954
	\$	\$	\$
Medical and Sanitary	528,248	573,214	611,717
Miscellaneous	133,768	162,461	160,864
Pensions	105,296	119,995	190,573
Police	301,266	309,701	282,161
Port and Marine	15,889	19,009	34,157
Post Office	80,080	100,107	114,845
Prisons	39,389	55,084	52,121
Public Debt	106,525	184,903	178,972
Public Library	8,160	9,693	11,705
Public Works	47,016	64,141	72,790
Public Works Recurrent	263,938	188,521	350,139
Public Works Extraordinary	109,325	133,165	127,036
Subventions	196,915	283,553	138,649
Supply Control	10,399	11,378	9,642
Telephone	56,592	57,777	57,798
Treasury and Customs	133,438	153,059	140,125
	<hr/> \$3,788,359	<hr/> \$4,346,816	<hr/> \$4,427,999

PUBLIC DEBT

THE Colony's public debt amounted to \$2,870,271 at 31st December, 1953, and to \$2,859,515 at 31st December, 1954. In 1954 it was made up as follows:

	\$
Public Works (1917-18)	480-00
Reconstruction of Western Main Road (1932)	140,677-80
Electric Light and Telephones (1927)	195,419-84
St. Andrew's Market (1928)	33,144-62
St. Andrew's Water Supply Extension (1930)	17,275-06
Public Works (1936)	799,680-00
Sundry Public Works (1938)	119,450-38
Grenada (Development Plan) Loan (1950)	1,540,800-00
Public Health Schemes	84-46
Anti-Malarial Drainage	3,507-12
Anti-Malarial Drainage	1,100-46
Grand Etang Main Road Reconstruction	763-80
Grenada Land Settlement	7,131-50
	<hr/> \$2,859,515-04

Accumulated sinking funds amounted to \$762,748 in 1953 and \$841,555 in 1954.

Statements of assets and liabilities at 31st December 1953 and 1954 are shown at Appendix I.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs and Excise

The customs tariff is based on both *ad valorem* and specific rates, the former varying from 5 per cent to 42½ per cent, separate rates being prescribed under British preferential and general heads. Since 1939 a war tax in the form of a surcharge on import duty, varying between 10 per cent and 20 per cent, has been imposed.

The only article liable to excise duty is rum, the duty on which is \$2.81 per proof gallon, plus a war tax of 30 per cent. A trade duty of 50 cents and 66 cents per proof gallon is also imposed on local rum and imported spirits respectively. A war tax of 30 per cent is payable on this duty.

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Ordinance, Cap. 216 of the Grenada Revised Laws, 1934, and amending Ordinances 10 and 18 of 1952. The duties are laid down in an amended schedule to the Ordinance contained in Statutory Rules and Orders No. 65 of 1939 as amended by No. 36 of 1953.

Property Tax

There is a land tax of 24 cents per acre, and a house tax, on houses of a rental value of over \$24 per annum, is levied on a sliding scale varying between \$1.20 per house, not exceeding \$28.80 per annum rental value, and 8 per cent in the case of houses of over \$144.00 rental value.

Income Tax

Income tax is based upon the chargeable income for the year immediately preceeding the year of assessment, and is charged at the following rates:

Individuals

For every dollar or part thereof of the chargeable income—

First	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 cents
Next	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 "
"	\$500	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 "
"	\$2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 "
"	\$2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 "
"	\$2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	38 "
"	\$2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 "
"	\$5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	54 "
Over	\$20,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 "

Companies

On every dollar. 37½ cents

Allowances for Individuals

- (a) Personal allowance—\$480 for a resident in the Colony or for a British subject
- (b) Life insurance premium—premium up to one-sixth of chargeable income after deducting the allowances at (a) above
- (c) Allowance for wife \$240, and each child \$240

Appendix II shows the incidence of income tax in 1953 and 1954, gross incomes assessed, and net tax payable and received.

Estate Duty

Estate duty is payable at the following rates:

<i>When the principal value of the Estate</i>		<i>Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate per \$480 (£100) of</i>
	\$	\$
<i>Exceeds</i>	480 but not	1,440
	\$	\$
"	1,440 " "	2,400
"	2,400 " "	4,800
"	4,800 " "	14,400
"	14,400 " "	24,000
"	24,000 " "	48,000
"	48,000 " "	96,000
"	96,000 " "	192,000
"	192,000 " "	288,000
"	288,000 and upwards	

Only one-half of the above rates is paid in respect of property passing on death to the mother, wife or children of the deceased; but, in respect of property passing to any person other than the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, husband, wife, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lawful issue, or a natural child, or to the lawful issue of a lawful child of the deceased, the rates of estate duty shall be twice those prescribed by the schedule above.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE currency of the Colony is the West Indian dollar which is linked to sterling at the rate of \$4.80 to the £.

Notes issued by the Eastern Caribbean Currency Board were introduced in 1951 when the Windward Islands joined with the other British territories in the Eastern Caribbean (Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands and Trinidad) in currency unification. Notes issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada continue as legal tender but are being withdrawn and the banks' powers of note issue have been terminated. Legislative provision has been made for eventual unification of coin in the Eastern Caribbean but in the meantime British coinage continues as legal tender.

BANKING

THERE is a branch of Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and one of the Royal Bank of Canada in St. George's, and an agency of each in the town of Grenville. Each bank maintains a savings department.

The Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd. provides loan and credit facilities and also maintains a savings department. Loan facilities are also provided by the Building and Loan Association.

There is a Government Savings Bank established as a sub-department of the Treasury, with a branch in every parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1954 was 10,604 and deposits amounted to \$1,442,449, compared with 10,117 depositors and \$1,368,843 deposits at the end of 1953.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE following table shows the total value of imports and exports (including re-exports, but excluding bullion and specie) during the last five years:

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Re-exports
	\$	\$	\$
1950 .	6,024,321	7,020,826	267,609
1951 .	7,897,438	6,646,291	515,295
1952 .	8,010,122	6,805,652	156,374
1953 .	7,090,993	7,003,368	85,876
1954 .	8,108,669	8,510,288	31,017

Manufactured articles, foodstuffs and drink account for the major portion of the Colony's imports, their sources being the United Kingdom, other West Indian islands, Canada, the United States of America and Germany. The principal items imported during the last two years were:

Commodity	Unit	1954		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
<i>Class I: Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>					
Beer and Ale . . .	gal.	44,195	136,616	44,292	113,641
Butter & Substitutes . .	lb.	330,461	194,355	276,194	153,938
Fish, all kinds . . .	lb.	1,247,161	335,747	1,041,936	271,783
Grain etc . . .	lb.	2,361,352	259,981	2,272,646	241,310
Rice . . .	lb.	9,454,103	822,395	8,300,451	775,844
Flour . . .	lb.	342,497	166,012	179,428	74,706
Meats . . .	lb.	859,177	89,623	1,431,172	149,443
Sugar . . .	lb.				
Tobacco,					
unmanufactured	lb.	117,936	122,685	101,843	104,151
Total Class I . .			3,203,802		2,978,763
<i>Class II; Raw materials</i>					
Lumber . . .	sup. ft.	1,260,674	362,709	790,655	213,720
Total Class II . .			391,720		224,901

	Unit	1954		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
<i>Class III; Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>					
Apparel			148,637		149,111
Bags & sacks	doz.	6,933	46,205	5,534	37,130
Boots & shoes	doz.pr.	9,191	269,464	10,833	263,258
Motor cars	no.	136	246,764	73	122,125
Motor car	parts		63,708		42,005
Tyres & tubes			114,867		102,536
Cement	lb.	9,256,849	205,445	5,928,000	141,204
Cotton piece Goods	yds.	1,232,027	473,627	1,045,447	398,724
Hardware			53,237		71,974
Metals: iron and steel manufactures			276,799		185,473
Oils: Motor spirits	gal.	560,820	156,913	503,738	109,673
Paper			61,239		70,032
Silk, artificial	yd.	438,175	268,666	249,353	163,599
Total Class III			4,137,805		3,537,358
<i>Class IV; Animals not for food</i>					
Total			2,055		1,541

The principal exports during the last two years were:

Commodity	Unit	1954		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
Cocoa	cwt.	51,362	4,959,403	61,128	3,852,773
Nutmegs	"	48,881	1,939,203	37,082	1,405,445
Mace	"	7,439	977,881	7,505	867,599
Raw Cotton	"	1,140	72,617	1,904	95,925
Copra	"	4,944	80,228	2,715	40,606
Lime Oil	lb.	10,270	64,084	7,068	62,674

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION

THERE is little cultivable land which is not utilised. There are some 4,000 acres of Crown land under forest and about 8,000 acres of forest land under private ownership. About 55,000 acres are suitable for agriculture; approximately 41,500 acres were under cultivation in 1954. About half this area is cultivated in estates and the remainder in small holdings of various kinds.

The number and acreage of cultivated farms are given below:

<i>Under 25 acres</i>	<i>Over 25 and under 100 acres</i>	<i>Over 100 and under 500 acres</i>	<i>Over 500 acres</i>
18,610	303	89	16

There are 14 land settlements. There is a scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the rehabilitation of existing land settlement areas.

Soils are mainly volcanic in origin and red and brown earth soils predominate. Hygromorphic clays are found in the coastal areas with some alluvium.

Soil erosion is a major problem and the Agricultural Department is continuing to demonstrate methods of conservation to cultivators. The conservation of forest, soil, water and other natural resources is governed by the Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Ordinance, 1949.

AGRICULTURE

THE Colony's exports are entirely agricultural. Food for local consumption is also produced, but the quantities are frequently short of the minimum needs of the community.

The major crops grown are cocoa and nutmegs, for which the environment is admirably suited. Sugar cane is grown mainly in the southern portion of the island where the terrain is more gently sloping. The acreages under the main export and food crops were as follows:

	<i>Acre</i>
Cocoa	15,379
Nutmegs	11,300
Coconuts	4,638
Sugar Cane	1,800
Citrus (mainly limes)	1,200
Food Crops	7,200

The topography of the island and the relatively small agricultural units make mechanical tillage difficult and in some cases impracticable particularly in the case of the tree crops, but there has been increased interest in tractors for haulage.

There are no general ploughing, sowing or harvesting seasons. Although the main planting season for food crops is in May, many crops can be grown with success the whole year round.

Cocoa

A total of 730 acres of clonal cocoa were planted throughout the colony up to the end of 1953, and 377 acres were planted in 1954, bringing the total acreage under clonal cocoa to 1,114. Some of the local clones are showing remarkable returns; yields running from 1,200 lb. to 2,000 lb. of dry cocoa to the acre have been recorded from clones four to five years old. A number of agricultural stations are engaged in the propagation of clonal cocoa.

Since the destruction in the early stages of the campaign of very severely infected areas, the witches' broom disease appears to have been definitely checked. The disease continues to be found in its highest intensity in areas of high rainfall.

Exports of cocoa in the last five years were as follows:

Year	Amount cwt.	Value \$
1950 . .	40,227	2,434,634
1951 . .	48,504	3,576,116
1952 . .	54,178	3,537,395
1953 . .	61,128	3,852,773
1954 . .	51,362	4,959,403

Nutmegs and Mace

The Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association was established in 1946, under the Nutmeg Industry Ordinance, 1946, to safeguard and promote the interests of the nutmeg industry, and in particular to market the nutmegs and regulate and control their export. During 1954 the quantities delivered to the Association's receiving and curing centres were as follows:

	1954 lb.
Cured in shell . . .	394
Uncured in shell . . .	6,792,707
Grinders . . .	70,074
Whole Mace . . .	489,116
Broken Mace . . .	245,900

Deliveries to the two new large receiving and curing centres at Gouyave and Victoria went steadily.

The following table shows exports of nutmegs, mace and nutmeg oil for the years 1950 to 1954.

Year	Nutmegs (cwt.)	Mace (cwt.)	Nutmeg Oil (lb.)	Total Value \$
1950	61,947	6,515	6,280	3,976,488
1951	23,152	5,199	5,040	2,199,514
1952	44,607	6,886	3,140	2,334,987
1953	37,082	7,505	10,260	2,328,894
1954	48,881	7,439	4,050	2,935,227

Cotton

Cotton of the variety known as "Antilles" is produced exclusively in the dependency of Carriacou. Prices within recent years have been good. Improvement in ginning has been secured by the establishment by Government on behalf of the growers of a central ginnery which handles the entire crop. Exports were 1,904 cwt in 1953 and 1,140 cwt in 1954.

Copra and By-Products

The price of copra was \$263 per ton in 1953 and \$325 in 1954. Exports of copra amounted to 2,715 cwt, valued at \$40,605 in 1953 as compared with 4,944 cwt. valued at \$80,228 in 1954. Exports of whole nuts were 51,508 valued at \$2,286 in 1952, 49,095 valued at \$2,274 in 1953, and 83,675 valued at \$3,617 in 1954.

Production of locally made laundry soap was 387,750 lb. in 1952 and 332,600 lb. in 1953. The quantity of coconut oil produced in 1953 was 35,480 gallons. In addition, 170,700 lb. of coconut meal were produced in 1952 and 342,100 lb. in 1953 for local consumption. A modern coconut oil factory has started manufacture and this has resulted in reduced exports of copra, but greatly increased production of edible oil for local use.

Bananas

Exports of bananas in 1954 totalled 108,887 stems valued at \$189,237 compared with 30,089 stems valued at \$51,089 in 1953.

Limes

The following table shows the exports of lime oil and lime juice for the years 1950-1954.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Lime Oil (lb.)</i>	<i>Lime Juice (gallons)</i>	<i>Total Value \$</i>
1950	4,799	28,611	55,556
1951	3,695	45,810	68,169
1952	4,018	133,080	92,542
1953	7,068	83,280	99,585
1954	10,270	1,600	64,600

Sugar

A small quantity of sugar was produced and processed to the un-refined state in a factory built in 1935. In 1953 the Grenada Sugar Factory Ltd. produced 2,108 tons of sugar compared with 2,527 tons in 1954. The factory and seven distilleries produce rum—68,831 proof gallons in 1953 and 65,927 proof gallons in 1954.

Food Crops

A Government-operated marketing organisation was set up towards the end of 1951 principally to encourage increased production of food crops. Guaranteed minimum prices are offered for the principal food crops.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE staff of the Department of Agriculture comprises the Director of Agriculture, two Agricultural Officers, one Veterinary Officer, one Fishery Officer, one senior agricultural assistant, seven agricultural assistants, three senior agricultural instructors, 13 junior agricultural instructors, two produce inspectors, one forest ranger and two forest guards.

The Department was mainly concerned with the cocoa rehabilitation scheme and agricultural advisory work including soil conservation. Extension work is also done.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

It is estimated that the following numbers of livestock are in the Colony:

Cattle	7,500
Horses, Mules and Donkeys	6,000
Sheep and Goats	9,000
Swine	7,500
Poultry	80,500

There are four stud centres which are well used. A scheme for artificial insemination was introduced in 1953.

FORESTRY

It is forest policy to protect catchment areas, to extend the reserves to include other areas necessary for soil and water conservation and to carry out a survey to demarcate all such areas.

The forested areas of Grenada may be divided into the following types:

	<i>Acres</i>
Rain Forest (Crown)	4,394
Rain Forest (Private)	7,852

In addition there are 6,176 acres of permanent wasteland, scrub and dry woodland.

No systematic exploitation is attempted. Controlled exploitation is limited to an area of some 1,100 acres in the central highlands. Spasmodic, uncontrolled cutting for timber and food garden sites by peasants is the most important form of exploitation and represents a destructive force which the Government is endeavouring to curtail.

The Government owns 4,394 acres of reserved forest and plans to dedicate to forestry an additional 4,600 acres by 1963. The whole of this area lies in the central highlands, which are Grenada's main water catchments, hence the importance of their conservation.

The forestry staff, which is attached to the Agricultural Department, consists of one agricultural assistant (forestry), one forest ranger and two forest guards. A Conservator of Forests for Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia was appointed in 1952 with headquarters in St. Lucia.

A scheme financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds for carrying out essential improvement works in the forest reserves was approved in 1953.

FISHERIES

FISHING is practised mainly along the leeward or western coast of the island. Methods are primitive, the beach seine and the hand line being the chief methods of capture. Fish pots are also used close in shore. Few facilities exist for the storage and preservation of catches. The demand for fish is good but supplies are inadequate.

A scheme for fisheries development was approved in 1951 and a Fishery Officer was appointed. He has been engaged in collecting statistics of catches and in carrying out a census of fishermen and fishing boats.

Two powered boats have been built.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

THE Colony's industries are mainly confined to the production of un-refined sugar in one factory, of rum in this factory and seven distilleries, and of lime oil in a factory in St. George's and in another on an estate in Carriacou.

A modern cigarette factory, using imported dried leaf, has been operating successfully for several years, and meets the Colony's needs for the cheaper grade of cigarette.

Two small soap factories utilising locally-grown copra produce almost sufficient laundry soap to meet the needs of the Colony. One factory manufactures edible oil and stockfeed.

Baskets, brooms and hats are made by peasants for sale locally, and in one area, where the requisite "pine" grows in profusion, the residents make "plait" from the dried leaves for sale to a local company which converts it into hats, bags, slippers, etc. The finished articles find a ready market amongst tourists as well as locally and there is a small export trade.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

IN 1954 primary education was provided in 55 schools, 11 of which were maintained entirely by the Government, the remainder being denominational schools in receipt of grants-in-aid. There were also four house-craft and four handicraft centres. All teachers' salaries are provided by the Government, and for the most part the schools are maintained from public funds save for the maintenance of the buildings. Dilapidated buildings are gradually to be replaced by Government-owned buildings constructed to a standard design and operated by the denomination concerned under an agreement with the Government.

There were 18,496 children on the rolls of the elementary schools in 1953 and 18,445 in 1954. The average attendance was 13,424 or 72.6 per cent of the total number enrolled in 1953, and 14,423 or 78.2 per cent in 1954. Compulsory attendance is enforced only in two areas where accommodation is regarded as adequate. There were 453 teachers in the elementary schools in 1953 and 476 in 1954.

The six secondary schools (one Government and five grant-aided) had a total roll of 1,181 in 1953 and 1,241 in 1954. Scholarship and exhibition holders numbered 130 in 1953 and 206 in 1954. Two of these schools are for boys, three for girls and one mixed. The Grenada Boys' secondary school and the St. Joseph's Convent have boarding facilities. There were 16 teachers at the Government School in each year and 38 teachers in the other schools in 1953 and 44 in 1954.

Several schools, or sections of them, were closed for some weeks during the Michaelmas term owing to the incidence of poliomyelitis, of which 17 cases were reported.

One of the two new buildings to house the Beaulieu Roman Catholic School was completed and occupied in January. The other building, a reconstruction of the old Roman Catholic church at Beaulieu, was nearing completion. The new school at Vendome, built to relieve the congestion at Beaulieu School was completed and occupied in January. It has already a roll of 227 pupils with an average attendance of 158 and obviously fulfils a long-standing need.

There are no facilities for technical education or for teacher training, but two teachers were attending the Government Training College in Trinidad in 1953 and three the Erdiston Training College, Barbados, in 1954. Full details of the training courses of all kinds provided in 1954 were as follows:

3 Primary School Teachers	at Erdiston College, Barbados
3 Agricultural Officers	at The Eastern Farm Institute, Trinidad
1 Labour Inspector	the Colonial Service Training Course for Labour Officers in the United Kingdom
1 X-Ray Technician	in Trinidad
1 Sanitary Inspector	in Jamaica
The Housekeeper, Colony Hospital	a Course in International House-keeping in the United Kingdom
1 Sister, Colony Hospital	a Midwifery Teachers course in the United Kingdom
1 Officer (Clerical Branch)	Course in Economics at London School of Economics
1 Officer (Clerical Branch)	Second Devonshire Course for Colonial Officers
1 Officer (Clerical Branch)	Course of income tax methods in the United Kingdom
1 Trade Union Representative	Course for Trade Union Leaders in Jamaica
1 Sargeant of Police	Police Course at Hendon, England
2 Printers	In operation of Monotype Machines, Trinidad

The Government awards biennially a scholarship tenable at a university in the British Commonwealth and an Agricultural scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Several scholarships are also available under various Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

Evening institutes, pre-vocational institutes and continuation classes provide courses in academic subjects, tailoring and dressmaking, needlework, cookery and carpentry, etc.

Total Government expenditure on education was \$516,218 in 1953 and \$509,070 in 1954. It is estimated that denominational bodies spent \$125,570 in 1953 and \$7,920 in 1954.

HEALTH

Staff and Institutions

The staff consisted of a senior medical officer, 10 district medical officers, a supernumerary medical officer, a physician superintendent, a surgeon specialist, a resident medical officer attached to the Colony

Hospital in St. George's, one medical officer conducting a yaws and venereal diseases campaign, a dental surgeon and an ophthalmic surgeon.

There are small hospitals in St. Andrew's and Carriacou, in charge of district medical officers, besides the Colony hospital in St. George's. In addition there are an isolation hospital, a mental hospital, a tuberculosis hospital, a leper settlement and an institution for the chronically ill. There are 22 district medical visiting stations situated throughout the Colony in charge of resident nurse-midwives; the district medical officer visits them to attend to patients on fixed days each week. There are health centres in St. George's, St. John's and St. Mark's and St. David's.

Sanitary staff consisted of a chief sanitary inspector and 12 district sanitary inspectors, nine of whom possessed the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institution.

General Health

There was an outbreak of poliomyelitis during September–November. Seventeen cases were reported. The general health of the Colony was otherwise fairly satisfactory. Malaria was still prevalent in several areas, mainly along the coast, but as the result of anti-malarial measures very few cases occurred in St. George's. An insect control programme of residual spraying with D.D.T. on an island-wide basis has been in progress since May 1953, paid for mainly by W.H.O. and UNICEF.

During the first four months of the year a B.C.G. vaccination campaign was conducted throughout the island with the aid of W.H.O. and UNICEF. An expert adviser in B.C.G. techniques was made available and all the equipment and vaccines used were supplied by UNICEF. The expenses that fell to be met by the Colony were \$3,800. The number of persons tested with tuberculin was 60,471, or 88 per cent of the available population; the number actually vaccinated was 39,579.

The urban index of B.C.G. positive for persons aged 15 years or over was 57.5 per cent, the rural index for the same age group 48.1 per cent. In the 0–6 age group the urban index was 4.5 per cent, the rural 3.7 per cent, while in the 7–14 group the urban index was 18.4 per cent and the rural 14.8 per cent.

It is proposed during one month of each year to carry out tuberculin tests on all persons over one year old who have not previously been tested, and on all pupils leaving schools. Those who need it will be given B.C.G. vaccination. One medical officer and two nurses have been trained in B.C.G. techniques under the sponsorship of W.H.O.

Since 1948 an anti-venereal disease and yaws campaign has been organized and many cases have been seen and treated, with most satisfactory results. A programme for the eradication of yaws and the control of venereal disease is being prepared with the assistance of W.H.O. and UNICEF.

One medical officer and an officer of the Vital Statistics Department were afforded fellowships to study methods in, respectively, the mass treatment of yaws and biostatistics



An expert of the Ashenden Cocoa Station, Grenada, examining pods on a cocoa tree.



The Grenada Legislative Council in session at York House, St. George's.



St. George's Bay, Grenada.



The Carenage, St. George's, Grenada.



The broadcasting studio, Grenada.



Spraying D.D.T. as preventive measure against yellow fever, Grenada.



The Colony Hospital bacteriological laboratory, St. George's, Grenada.

Efforts were made to reduce the infant mortality rate which has varied between 90 and 120 per thousand live births for many years. (See Chapter I). Maternity and child-welfare work was carried on not only in the three health centres but also in the 22 district visiting stations.

Total Government expenditure on medical and sanitary services was \$573,215 in 1953 and \$611,717 in 1954

HOUSING

THE standard of housing in towns is mainly good, but an improvement of housing conditions among the labouring population is much needed. There is a Central Housing and Planning Authority, but progress has been slow.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING 1954, 58 Ordinances were enacted of which 39 were amending Ordinances. The following deserve special mention.

Nurses Legislation (No. 30) provides for the constitution of a statutory body charged with the establishment of a system of training for nurses comparable with that obtaining in the United Kingdom. The Ordinance is due to come into effect by proclamation on a date to be appointed by the Governor.

Sale of Produce Ordinance (No. 24) enacts legislation for controlling the sale and purchase of licensable produce to persons licensed to deal in the said commodities.

Friendly Societies Ordinance (No. 38) makes provision for the consolidation and amendment of law relating to Friendly Societies in the light of recommendations made as a result of a survey carried out in 1949. This Ordinance is to come into effect by proclamation.

Banana Ordinance (No. 57) provides for the creation of a statutory body to manage and control the export of bananas, thus enabling the banana growers in the Colony to obtain the benefit of a long-term contract for the sale of bananas.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE system of law which is administered in the Colony may be divided into statute law, that is to say locally enacted legislation, and the common law of England.

The courts in which the law is enforced are the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Court.

The Supreme Court

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court falls under four heads: original, summary, appellate and criminal.

Original Jurisdiction. In this sphere the Court has power to hear and determine all matters which are heard and determined in England by the High Court of Justice, namely, Queen's Bench Division, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division and Chancery Division.

Appeals from this Court lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Summary Jurisdiction. This jurisdiction is exercised in all personal actions where the sum claimed does not exceed £50, in ejectment actions concerning properties of a rental value not exceeding £20 a year, in certain proceedings where relief in the nature of an injunction is sought, and in all other actions where the subject matter of the proceedings does not exceed £300 in value.

Appellate Jurisdiction is confined to the hearing and determination of appeals from the Magistrates' Courts.

Criminal Jurisdiction. In the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction the Court has cognisance of all treasons, felonies misdemeanours and offences committed in the Colony or within three miles of any of the shores of the Colony; and of all treasons, felonies, misdemeanours and offences authorised to be tried and determined in this Court under and by any Imperial Statute now or hereafter to be passed for this purpose. Appeals lie from this Court to the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Court

These Courts have a civil as well as a criminal jurisdiction.

Civil Jurisdiction. Subject as otherwise provided under the Magistrates Ordinance, 1936 (No. 21 of 1936)—as amended—all actions:

- (1) of contract or tort where the amount claimed or value of the thing claimed whether as a debt, balance of account, damages or otherwise, is not in the case of actions of contract more than £20, and in the case of actions of tort more than £10,
- (2) in all other matters in which jurisdiction is by any law expressly given to Magistrates or Justices of the Peace may be commenced in this Court, and all such actions shall be heard and determined in a summary manner according to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Where in any action the debt or demand claimed consists of a balance not exceeding £20, after an admitted set-off of any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by the defendant from the plaintiff, the Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine such action.

The Court has jurisdiction in the following cases, that is to say:

- (i) when the plaintiff or defendant resides in the district; or
- (ii) where the cause of action has arisen wholly or in part within the district; or
- (iii) where the chattel or thing which is the subject of the action is in the district.

A Magistrate has no jurisdiction to try any action mentioned in paragraph (i) above when any question of title to land arises or in which the title to any corporeal or incorporeal hereditament is in question; but a Magistrate has jurisdiction to try any such action, and may proceed to judgment, if in his opinion the issue really in dispute between the parties does not involve such title; or with the consent of all parties to the action; or without such consent if in his opinion the value of the land in question is not more than £20.

The consent of the parties must, where given, be entered in the record of the proceedings and signed by the parties or their respective solicitors or counsel.

Whenever an action involving a question of title to land or in which the title to any corporeal or incorporeal hereditament is in question is tried by a Magistrate, he is required to give his judgment in writing, and within seven days thereafter he must transmit the same duly signed by him to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for record in his office.

Any appeal from this Court lies to the Supreme Court in its original or summary jurisdiction.

Criminal Jurisdiction. The Court can hear and determine all complaints or information for summary offences.

The Colony is divided into four Magisterial Districts namely:

- (i) The Southern District comprising the parish of Saint George and the islets adjacent to the coast thereof.
- (ii) The Eastern District comprising the parish of Saint Andrew, the parish of Saint David and the islets adjacent to the coasts of the said parishes.
- (iii) The Western District comprising the parish of Saint Patrick, the parish of Saint Mark, the parish of Saint John, the islands of Islet Ronde, Isle de Caille, Les Tantes, Green Island and all other islets adjacent to the coasts of the said parishes.
- (iv) The Northern District comprising the island of Carriacou and Petit Martinique and the neighbouring islet lying to the North of the parallel of twelve degrees and twenty minutes of north latitude and included within the Colony.

There are three Magistrates, one each for the Southern and Eastern Districts and one for the Western and Northern Districts.

Court of Appeal

The Chief Justice attends, as a member, the sittings of the West Indian Court of Appeal, wherever held. He is also President of the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

POLICE*Organisation*

The authorised establishment of the Grenada Police Force at the end of 1954 was three officers and 186 other ranks (excluding the Fire Brigade and Government Band—see below).

The Force is commanded by a Chief of Police and is organised in two Police Districts—Eastern and Western. The Eastern District is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector and the Western under the charge of an Inspector. Headquarters are in St. George's, which is in the Western District. There are 12 police stations, one of which is in the Dependency of Carriacou. The Assistant Superintendent of Police is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

In addition to the Criminal Investigation Department with its fingerprint and photographic sections, there are branches dealing with immigration, traffic and motor transport and a Special Branch.

The Grenada Volunteer Constabulary which was established in 1951 comprised three officers and 200 other ranks at the end of December, 1954. The usual fortnight's camp was not held but voluntary attendance at drills held twice weekly at every police station throughout the Colony was high. There is now a long waiting list of men wishing to join.

Road Traffic

At the end of 1954, there were 1,272 licensed motor vehicles and 754 persons were in possession of driving permits. Three hundred and forty-three drivers were examined and passed by the Police Examiner during 1954.

Road accidents of all types totalled 283 in 1954; two persons were killed and 166 injured.

Fire Brigade

The Fire Service of the Colony is provided by the Police Fire Brigade whose members are trained constables permanently seconded to the Fire Service. In 1954, its authorised strength was 22. The main Fire Brigade is at St. George's with a detachment at Grenville for the protection of that Town and Pearls Airport about two and a half miles distant.

Government Band

Although not trained in police duties, members of the Government Band wear police uniform and are under the control of the Chief of Police. In 1954 the strength of the Band was 18.

Crimes

The total number of crimes and offences (traffic offences excluded) known to the Police during 1954 was 3,396. The total number of persons prosecuted was 2,007 and of this number 1,867 were convicted and 140 acquitted. Of the convicted persons 1,496 were adult males and 370 adult females; one was under seventeen years.

At the end of the year there were 1,110 cases pending investigation or before Courts. The total number of thefts of all kinds reported during 1954 was 1,000. Of this number 395 were praedial larcenies; 96 larcenies of animals; 70 larcenies from dwelling houses; 57 larcenies of licensable products and 382 other larcenies.

The numbers and classification of crimes and offences committed during 1953 and 1954 are given in Appendix III.

PRISONS

ONE prison is maintained in the Colony. The main building contains 76 cells for men and there is an adjoining building with eight cells, including two association cells, for women. An infirmary of six beds is provided in the men's section and one of three beds in the women's section. There is no special provision for juveniles.

The prison population showed downward trend in 1954, the daily average being 105·14, as compared with 120·46 in 1953, and 94·5 in 1952.

The staff at the end of 1954 comprised the Superintendent of Prisons, one Chief Officer, 18 warders, two temporary warders, one matron, one assistant matron, and two clerks.

The main prison occupations are baking, carpentry, farming, fibre and mat-making, shoemaking and tailoring. Gangs are employed on the Prison Farm, Government-House grounds, Police Headquarters and at the Colony Hospital, and also clean other Government buildings and grounds.

Classification of prisoners is difficult owing to lack of space, but an attempt has been made to classify young prisoners. They are placed in charge of special officers and they work, eat and sleep in certain sections of the premises apart from the other prisoners. They concentrate on vegetable gardening and in the rearing of small stock. Five were recommended by Magistrates to serve extra-mural sentences during the year.

In addition to indoor games, the prisoners play volley-ball and cricket. Regular film shows are given by the Education Department and, by arrangement with the Public Library, a regular supply of books and periodicals is made available.

In addition to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Committee, a Prison Visiting Committee was appointed in 1952. The functions of this committee are to assist the Superintendent in promoting the efficiency of the prisons and to inquire into any matter especially referred to them by the Governor. Its members also hear and investigate complaints by prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY

THE Government operated a diesel plant aggregating 1,125 K.V.A. at 80 per cent power factor. The voltage generated is 415 volts, 50 cycles, three phase. Extensions to the suburbs are at 2,200 volts three wire three phase by means of step-up transformers. Distribution is by step-down transformers 415/240 volt four wire three phase. Power is supplied at 400 volts three phase 50 cycles and light at 230 volts single phase.

COLD STORAGE

THE Government operated a 8,000 cu.ft. cold storage consisting of four rooms, including one ice storage room and two meat rooms.

The ice-making plant has a total capacity of 10 tons.

WATER SUPPLY

THE water supply system, which provides pipe-borne water for every town and for almost every village of any appreciable size, was under the control of the Public Works Department.

With the completion of the new water supply at St. David's the shortage of water in that district and also in the southern part of the parish of St. George's has been greatly relieved.

Chapter 11: Communications

AIR

COMMUNICATIONS by air with other islands is maintained by the regular flight of 24- and 32-passenger planes of British West Indian Airways Ltd. The schedules vary from time to time but regular flights are provided on five or six days every week.

The airfield is in the north-eastern corner of the island, and has a runway of 5,280 feet with a width of 150 feet. The surface is bitumen-treated and the foundation is bouldered and constructed to stand landing weights up to 300 lbs. per square inch.

Amenities at Pearls Airport were brought into line with those of other airports in the area by the installation of a public address system. British West Indian Airways continued to serve the island and the St. Vincent Government Airways operated a shuttle service between Grenada and the other islands of the group.

SHIPPING

THE needs of the Colony in so far as cargo services are concerned are adequately met by the Harrison Line Steamers and vessels chartered

by the Antilles Products Ltd., from United Kingdom ports, and by ships of the Canadian National Steamship Co., the Royal Netherlands Lines, Three Bays Lines, and the Alcoa Lines from Canadian and United States ports. Several small motor vessels take care of the cargo service between the islands and also cater for inter-island travel. Auxiliary schooners fill a useful role in the transportation of traders and their wares between the islands. Passenger ships to Europe are, however, uncertain; there is no direct service to the United Kingdom and travel by sea to Europe is via Trinidad or Barbados.

The island possesses a well-sheltered natural harbour in St. George's; it had a deep-water pier with an average depth of 30 ft. alongside, which could accommodate two steamers each of about 5,000 tons at a time. Government warehouses on the pier received cargoes discharged direct from ships. Pilotage is advisable but not compulsory.

ROADS

GRENADA has a good network of motorable roads. There were approximately 472 miles of good road, divided into four classes according to standard of construction. About 200 miles of roadway have an oiled surface with widths varying from 12 to 18 feet on first and second-class roads, and from 10 to 14 feet on third and fourth-class roads. A first-class road runs entirely round the island and two first-class roads run across it. Transport is provided by motor vehicles up to a limit of five tons when loaded. Within recent years a programme of widening surfaces and opening up and improving corners has been carried out.

The number of vehicles registered at the end of 1954 was:

Private cars	.	.	.	718
Hired cars	.	.	.	143
Jeeps	.	.	.	9
Buses	.	.	.	99
Trucks	.	.	.	152
Hearses	.	.	.	5
Station Waggon	.	.	.	6
Ambulances	.	.	.	4
Vans	.	.	.	16
Pick ups	.	.	.	23
Jitneys	.	.	.	30
Tractors	.	.	.	26
Fire engines	.	.	.	4
Motor cycles	.	.	.	153
Total	.	.	.	1,388

POSTS AID TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BESIDES the General Post Office in St. George's, there were six district post offices where all postal facilities were provided. In addition, there were 22 postal stations serving rural areas, where stamps could be bought and letters posted and received.

The Government-owned telephone service covers the whole island through six exchanges. The monthly rental of a telephone was \$2.88 and

of a switch extension \$1.44. Installations in business premises of a rental value of over \$1.44 per annum cost \$4.80 per month and \$2.40 for an extension of an existing installation. There were some 1,020 subscribers.

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. maintains cable services with the outside world. A Government-owned wireless telephone service maintains contact with Carriacou.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films

PRESS

THE following newspapers were published in the Colony:

The West Indian—daily except Monday and Friday.

The Official News Letter—weekly.

The Government Gazette is issued every Saturday.

BROADCASTING

THE permanent broadcasting studio for the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service neared completion and it was hoped that it would be officially opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret when she visited the island in 1955. The Programme Manager, seconded from the British Broadcasting Corporation, arrived in the Colony and additional staff were recruited locally and from the other Windward Islands.

FILMS

THERE were two commercial cinemas and one commercial mobile film unit. The Education Department also gave film shows (news and documentaries) throughout the Colony.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Grenada includes the island of Carriacou about 20 miles to the north and all the islets (known as the Grenadines) lying between. Grenada is the most southerly of the group known as the Windward Islands—the others being St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and 68 miles south-west of St. Vincent, and is situated between $12^{\circ} 15'$ and $11^{\circ} 59'$ north latitude and $61^{\circ} 35'$ and $61^{\circ} 48'$ west longitude. It is 21 miles long and 12 miles at its greatest breadth, and is estimated to cover an area of 120 square miles. Carriacou is about 13 square miles.

Grenada is in structure a moderately eroded volcanic pile. In general it consists of a somewhat disordered topography of mountains and fairly deep steep-sided valleys. The island is an irregular oblong in shape, lying due north and south, broader at its southern than its northern end. A backbone of mountains traverses the whole length, closer to the western than the eastern coastline. The highest points are Mt. St. Catherine (2,749 feet), Mount Sinai (2,300 feet) and the mountain overlooking the Grand Etang Lake (2,104 feet). From the north-east end and along the east and south-east, the mountains slope gradually towards the sea, but on the whole of the west coast the mountains run down to the sea. The south coast is deeply indented by numerous natural harbours.

In consequence of its formation, the island is singularly beautiful whether viewed from the sea, from one of its forest-clad heights, or from the air. It is abundantly watered, being intersected in every direction, except the extreme south, by streams, though none of these is sufficiently large or constant to provide hydro-electric power. However, they enable pipe-borne potable water to be supplied to all towns and villages. There are also several mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang Lake near the summit of a mountain, 1,740 feet above sea level, and seven miles from the town of St. George's is one of the most remarkable features of the island. The lake occupies the place of a former volcanic crater. Lakes Antoine and Levera at the northern end of the island were formerly ash craters.

St. George's, the capital, is situated on a sheltered bay and land-locked harbour in the south-western part of the island. Its harbour is a haven for small yachts voyaging through the chain of islands.

The climate is good and during the months of December to the end of April, when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. From July to October, there is greater humidity with higher temperatures and little

variation between night and day. The climate may be regarded as hot during this period, but it is not unhealthy at any time during the year.

There are two seasons: the dry, which extends from the end of January to May, and the wet, which occupies the rest of the year, but these are irregular and frequently overlap. The temperature in December and January is most pleasant, at nights falling as low as 65° even in the lower lands, while in the mountains it is relatively cold, dropping as low as 60° in some parts. In the wet season it is hot and oppressive, and 83° in the hills and 90° on the low lands may be accepted as normal highest shade temperatures.

The rainfall varies very considerably according to locality, the average in the coastal districts being about 60 inches, and in the mountainous interior 150 to 200 inches. In the extreme south-western corner the average is about 30 inches while at the meteorological station just outside St. George's (507 feet above sea level) the average is about 70 inches. The average at Carriacou is about 50 inches.

The island is normally free from hurricanes and storms.

Chapter 2: History

GRENADA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and named by him "Conception." It was at that time inhabited by Caribs, who were left in undisturbed possession for just over 100 years. The first attempt to colonise the island was made by a company of London merchants, who equipped three ships and despatched them with that object. They arrived on 1st April, 1609, but were so persistently harried by the Caribs that they abandoned the settlement, and what was left of them arrived back in London on 15th December that same year. About the year 1626 both English and French appear to have set covetous eyes on the unappropriated island, and it was included among the theoretical possessions of the French Company of the Islands of America founded in that year by Cardinal Richelieu. In the following year it was included in the general grant of the "Caribbees" made by King Charles I to the Earl of Carlisle. Neither nation, however, took further steps until 1638, when a Frenchman named Poincy attempted to land but was driven off by the Caribs. In 1650 MM. Houel and DuParquet, shareholders of the French Company referred to above, purchased the island, together with Martinique and St. Lucia, from the company for a sum equivalent to £1,660. DuParquet landed in Grenada with 200 adventurers in June of that year. The Caribs offered no resistance to the settlement and it is recorded that the island was ceded by them to the French nation in lawful purchase for some knives and hatchets and a large quantity of glass beads, besides two bottles of brandy for the chief himself.

In 1651 DuParquet left the island in the care of a relation of his named LeCompte, but the Caribs became hostile and DuParquet sent 300 men to reinforce the settlers and with instructions to wipe out the aborigines. In 1657 DuParquet sold the island to the *Compte de Cerillac* for about £1,890, and in 1664 the King of France transferred the island to the French West India Company, the *Compte de Cerillac* being paid the sum of 10,000 crowns for his rights in the following year. Upon the dissolution of the French West India Company by royal edict in 1674, the island passed under the dominion of the French crown.

Following surrender to a British Squadron under Admiral Rodney in 1762, the island passed under British dominion, and in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain under the Treaty of Paris. It was then formed into a single Government with the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago and the first Governor arrived in 1764. The island became a separate Colony with Tobago in 1776.

In 1779 Grenada once more passed into the hands of the French, following the defeat of the forces under General Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney by the *Compte D'Estaing*. In 1784 Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1795 an insurrection against British rule led by a French colonist named Julien Fedon massacred British subjects including the Lieutenant-Governor. The insurrection was subdued the following year.

In 1833 Grenada was included in the general Government of the Windward Islands, comprising Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago and their dependencies, and placed under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 the constitution was reformed by the passing of an Act creating a single Legislative Chamber of nine nominated and eight elected members in lieu of the House of Assembly and Council; but at its first meeting in February, 1876, the Legislative Assembly passed an address to the Queen seeking the vesting of the Government in Her Majesty. On 3rd December, 1877, the Colony was proclaimed a Crown Colony by virtue of an Imperial Order in Council which empowered Her Majesty to comply with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly. Thus came into being a Legislative Council composed of equal numbers of official and nominated members. On 1st April, 1925, it was superseded by a Legislative Council comprising three nominated and five elected unofficials and seven officials in addition to the Governor as President.

By an Imperial Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, the constitution was again varied by the reduction of the number of official members to three and by the increase of unofficial representation to four nominated and seven elected members, the Governor when presiding to have a casting vote only. The first general election under this constitution was held on 18th March, 1937.

On 1st June, 1945, the office of Administrator was constituted by an amendment to the Grenada (Legislative Council) Order in Council in substitution for the office of Colonial Secretary.

The constitution was further varied in 1951 by an Imperial Order in Council dated 1st August, 1951. A description of the constitution is given in the succeeding chapter. The constitutional change was accompanied by the introduction of adult suffrage which was provided for under the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance 1951 (No. 10 of 1951).

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Government of the Colony is provided for under Letters Patent and Royal Instructions. The Letters Patent, after constituting and prescribing the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, provide for the appointment of an Administrator for each of the Windward Islands, namely Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica. They provide also for an Executive Council for each of the four Colonies.

The Executive Council of Grenada is presided over by the Governor, if he is present, and during the year under report consisted of the Administrator, the Attorney General and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, one official member, being a person holding public office in the Colony, one nominated member, being a nominated member of the Legislative Council, and three elected by the Legislative Council from among its elected members. In the absence of the Governor the Administrator presides.

Under the Royal Instructions which were operative during the year under report the Governor or the Administrator as the case might be, was normally required to consult with Executive Council in the exercise of his authority, but he might act in opposition to the advice tendered to him by the members of the Council, in which case the Governor, was required to report the matter to the Secretary of State by the first convenient opportunity with the reasons for his action or the action of the Administrator as the case might be.

The Legislative Council, established by the Grenada (Legislative Council) Order in Council of 1951, is the legislative body of the Colony and consists of the Administrator, as President, two *ex-officio* members, three nominated members and eight elected members. The Council elects one of its members to be Deputy President. The presiding member has no original vote but if upon any question the voting is equally divided he has a casting vote.

The Legislative Council is empowered to make laws, styled Ordinances, which take effect when assented to by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. Under Royal Instructions, a reservation is made providing that the Governor shall not, without the prior approval of the Secretary of State, assent to certain bills including bills dealing with questions of divorce, currency, banking, tariff preferences, international treaty obligations, discipline and control of Her Majesty's

Forces, and bills imposing disabilities or restrictions or granting advantages or privileges to persons of any racial or religious community. Any law to which the Governor shall have given his assent may be disallowed by Her Majesty the Queen.

There was a Legislative Council Standing Committee on Finance, consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members and all the unofficial members of the Council as unofficial members. The Administrator was *ex-officio* chairman of the Standing Committee, but only the unofficial members may exercise votes. All votes entailing expenditure from public funds for which the sanction of the Legislative Council is necessary are considered by the Standing Committee of Finance before they are submitted to the Council for its acceptance. No item of expenditure that has not been previously approved by the Committee may be submitted for the consideration of the Council unless a motion to that effect be made.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

THE business of Government was conducted by the following Departments: Administration, Agricultural, Audit, Education, Electricity and Telephones, Labour, Legal, Medical, Police, Post Office, Prisons, Public Works (including Road and Water Authorities), Treasury (including Customs and Income Tax).

The Government was assisted by a number of statutory bodies and by committees appointed by Government.

Local government was entrusted to a semi-elected District Board in each of the six parishes, and to a Town Authority in the case of the town of Hillsborough in Carriacou. The membership of District Boards varied in number, according to the size of the parish, between 8 and 14 members. The Town Authority of Hillsborough consisted of the District Officer (chairman) and four other persons appointed by the Governor.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL standard weights and measures are established by statute, the standards being in the keeping of the Governor and the Colonial Treasurer jointly. Annual inspections are carried out by the Police.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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APPENDIX I Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1954

LIABILITIES		\$		\$		ASSETS		\$		\$	
Drafts and Remittances						Cash:					
Deposits, Special Funds:						In Treasury, St. George's				39,161.72	
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund		68,742.42		4,696.60		At Bank in St. George's				438,926.87	
Cocoa Cess		173,504.36				In Sub-Accountant's hands				35,405.34	
Fire Insurance Fund		34,279.40				With Crown Agents				3,772.38	
District Board St. George's Hillsborough		6,984.96				With Crown Agents Joint Colonial Fund				1,843,200.00	
		1,732.61								2,860,466.31	
Official Receiver in Bankruptcy		988.61				Investments:					
Police Reward and Fines Fund.		481.99				Colony's Reserve Fund				215,138.52	
Renewals Fund Electricity Department		23,154.74				Fire Insurance Fund				34,279.40	
Supreme Court Fund		23,571.78				Police Reward and Fines Fund.				497.99	
Sundry Water Works Reserve Fund		14,109.94				Renewals Funds Electricity Department				9,062.06	
St. George's Water Works Reserve Fund.		1,728.46				Savings Bank				1,188,309.48	
Sinking Fund Public Works Loan No 2.		480.00				St. George's Water Works Reserve Fund.				1,728.46	
Savings Bank		1,427,333.48				Sundry Water Works Reserve Fund.				14,109.94	
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund		4,572.26		1,781,665.01		Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund.				4,768.75	
Deposits, Other than Special Funds:						Advances:				1,467,894.60	
U.S. Labourers Remittances						Grenada Land Settlement				9,332.07	
Dominica		1,186.08				Government of Dominica					
St. Lucia		4,051.46				Outward		\$17,408.52			
St. Vincent		2,805.72				Inward		1,374.12		18,782.64	
Cotton Ginners Trading Company		39,655.07				Government of St. Lucia					
Other Deposits		70,675.19				Outward		21,103.98			
				118,373.52		Inward (Deduct)		6,213.56		14,890.42	
Unexpended Loan Balances:						Government of St. Vincent					
Grenada Development Plan Loan 1950		853,055.60				Outward		24,775.36			
Public 1936 Loan Works		21,198.74		874,254.34		Inward		5,810.23		30,585.59	
						Post Office				22,060.76	
						Other Advances				278,555.82	
										374,207.30	

APPENDIX I (continued) Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1954

LIABILITIES	\$	\$	ASSETS	\$	\$
Colony's Reserve Fund . . .	240,001.32				
General Revenue . . .					
Balance at 1/1/54 \$772,991.14					
Add Surplus at 31/12/54 . . .	399,080.48				
Appreciation of Investments . . .	11,505.80				
	1,183,577.42				
		1,423,578.74			
		4,202,568.21			4,202,568.21
NOTES: 1: Public Debt and Sinking Funds					
At 31/12/54 the Public Debt (not recorded among the above liabilities) amounted to 2,859,515.04					
At the same date Sinking Funds in respect of this had accumulated to a total of 841,554.72					
2. Savings Bank					
At 31/12/54 there was a deficit on the working of the Savings Bank . . . 15,115.08					
3. Colonial Development and Welfare					
\$27,847.02 due at 31/12/54 from H M G in respect of unreimbursed Colony expenditure on C.D. & W. Schemes, is not included among the above assets.					
4. Outstanding Loans.					
At 31/12/54 unrepaid loans from Revenue (which are not recorded among the above assets) amounted to \$79,090.20					

APPENDIX II—Incidence of Income Tax

No.	Gross Incomes	Net Tax Receivable and Received
-----	---------------	---------------------------------

APPENDIX II—Incidence of Income Tax

	No. *		Gross Incomes		Net Tax Receivable and Received	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Insurance Companies (Life)	7	7	\$ 16,428	\$ 18,390	\$ 5,750	\$ 6,896
Other Companies	47	61	788,040	723,229	275,814	266,848
Public Officers	748	903	1,128,847	1,453,195	33,661	51,804
Landed Proprietors	596	499	1,442,673	1,310,341	193,837	181,578
Investors	51	95	118,161	280,863	12,742	26,932
Professions	42	37	183,263	107,280	26,771	9,326
Partnerships &c	360	313	530,160	577,844	31,865	58,990
Employees	641	677	1,184,439	1,150,079	62,988	49,045
Totals	2,492	2,592	5,390,011	5,621,221	642,628	651,419
Deduct: Arrears as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	102,551	117,076
Total Tax received in respect of each year	.	.	.	.	540,077	534,343
Total Tax received in respect of previous years	96,081	80,960
Total Tax received during the year	636,158	615,303

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GRENADA
(WEST INDIES)

Scale of Miles
0 1/4 1/2 3

Parish Boundaries
Roads -----

The map shows the island of Grenada with its major towns and geographical features. The capital, St. George's, is located in the central-northern part of the island. Other significant towns include Victoria, St. Mark, and St. John. The map shows the island's coastline, major roads, and numerous smaller settlements. The map is labeled with 'GRENADA (WEST INDIES)' and includes a scale bar and a legend for parish boundaries and roads.

Parish Boundaries
Roads



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KENYA
FED. OF MALAYA
MAURITIUS
NIGERIA
NORTH BORNEO

N. RHODESIA
NYASALAND
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